

"The Pomological Magazine of America"

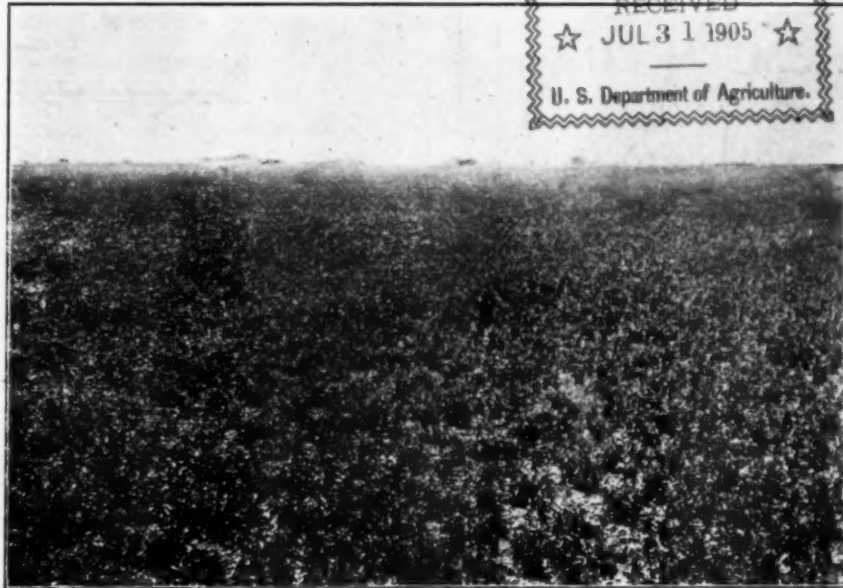
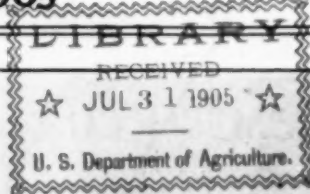
AMERICAN FRUITS

FOR THE NURSERY AND FRUIT TRADE

Vol. III No. 5

AUGUST, 1905

Price, 10 Cents



"ACROSS THE ROW" View of a block of "New Land" Apple Seedlings grown at Rossville, Kansas, by L. R. Taylor & Sons.



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American Fruits

An International Nursery and Fruit Trade Journal

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. III

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1905

No. 5

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

How They Are Grown in America—Views of Largest Block in This Country, at L. R. Taylor & Sons' Nurseries, Rossville, Kansas—Follow-up Method of Pulling Apple Seedlings Described.

Nurserymen generally will be especially interested in the views on the outside front cover of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS showing scenes in the great nurseries of L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

The upper cut is a view of a block of Apple Seedlings grown in the firm's branch nursery at Rossville, Kansas. Their large block, comprising 100 acres, is twice the size of any block of Apple Seedlings in the country.

Their entire plant of Apple Seedlings, consisting of 150 acres, made a fine stand, and at present is putting on a good growth. Full information will be given to all who are interested in healthy well-grown Apple Seedlings, free from root knot and other diseases.

The lower cut shows their "follow up" method of pulling Apple Seedlings. The pullers are arranged on either side of a deep trench, and the moment the seedlings are pulled and tied in bundles they are dropped in the trench and quickly covered by the shovelers.

As every one knows, Apple Seedlings are dug with the leaves on, and the common method of letting the bundles lie in the field until a wagon load is pulled, and then hauling to a distant heeling ground, is very injurious. The method adopted by L. R. Taylor & Sons of recent years of heeling in trenches immediately after pulling reduces exposure to the minimum.

PRICES OF NURSERY STOCK.

In a reference to the paper by C. J. Maloy, of Ellwanger & Barry, on "Low Prices of Nursery Stock," presented at the West Baden convention and published in the July issue of AMERICAN FRUITS, a writer in the Florists' Exchange says:

There are nurseries now, the proprietors of which have advanced their rates, who find an advantage from it, but there is no denying that in the majority of cases both nurserymen and florists do not receive the compensation they should. When we see sugar, leather, tea, and other similar businesses, requiring no particular knowledge at all, making millionaires of those at the head of them, it is no wonder many a florist and nurseryman is dissatisfied that all his years of educating himself are bringing him but a bare living. But I really believe the trouble is largely of their own making, and that a better price needs but the asking for to be obtained. The business needs placing on a higher plane. It is higher now than it was. The proprietor must so consider it, and so conduct his establishment, when higher prices will follow, making the business more satisfactory to all connected with it.

Peach growers near Bangor, Mich., find it difficult to find help enough to thin the heavy crop of peaches.

FRUIT GROWING AT EL PASO, TEX.

El Paso, Tex., July 7—Fig and apricot drying have begun upon an extensive scale; apricot picking is over, the first crop of figs has almost disappeared, the second crop is setting well. Peaches are yielding fairly well, some few shipments were made; pears are promising; oranges, grape fruit pomelos, lemons and pomegranates are in splendid condition. The strawberry season is at an end. Seedless grape and plum shipments are on the increase. Grapes are doing well—bunches measuring four to ten inches in length.

PRESIDENT T. B. WILSON.

One of the best known orchardists in New York State is T. B. Wilson, of Hall's



T. B. WILSON.

Hall's Corners, N. Y. President New York State Fruit Growers' Association.

Corners, N. Y., president of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association. He has long been a fruit grower on a large scale. His farm consists of 300 acres. Twenty-five acres have been in bearing for 15 years. Fifteen acres are just coming into bearing and 30 acres are planted with four-year-old trees. Mr. Wilson is one of the progressive fruit growers of the country. He attends meetings of fruit growers and takes an active part. Under his direction the New York State Fruit Growers' Association has grown rapidly and is doing practical work of the greatest value for its members.

George F. Bowman and Calvin Graves, Sidney, Me., estimate that 12,000 bearing Baldwin apple trees were killed outright by last winter's cold. They estimate the value of each tree at \$10. As many more trees were weakened so that they may not last another year, making the damage in Kennebec county, Me., a quarter to a third of a million dollars.

W. CARD, Helena, Mont.—"AMERICAN FRUITS worth many times its cost. Enclosed find 50 cents for annual subscription."

FOR NURSERYMEN'S GAIN.

Government Will Reclaim 50,000 Acres of Desert by Irrigation—Orchards Will be Planted—Trees Will be Wanted—Applications for the Land in Progress at Carson City, Nevada.

Nurserymen and fruit growers will be especially interested in the development of the government irrigation plans in the West, because of the bearing which all such plans have on the opening of new lands for fruit growing as well as general agricultural pursuits. More fertile land will naturally cause increased demand for nursery stock; and at the same time it will afford opportunity for commercial orchardists to extend their operations.

With the opening of the Truckee-Carson Canal below Reno, Nevada, last month, the first irrigation system constructed by the government under the reclamation act, a new era was opened for Nevada and the entire West. The main canal runs from Derby, fifteen miles east of Reno, on the Truckee River, to a point ten miles above Leeteville, on the Carson River, a distance of thirty-one miles. The entire system, as projected, will not be completed for nine or ten years, and will cost about \$9,000,000. After the initial work is finished and the first section of land is placed under irrigation, the remainder of the project will be carried out with the proceeds of the sale of government land adjacent to the ditches and the sale of water to the settlers who are expected to take up the land.

One of the chief difficulties that government engineers will have to contend with is the wind which carries in front of it and in its trail a cloud of sand. On a stormy day the desert sand drifts constantly into the ditch so rapidly that it threatens the usefulness of the canal if not cleaned out every few weeks. The only remedy that has been found for this evil is a series of fences to hold back the powdered silica.

The initial irrigation system will be used to distribute water over about 50,000 acres of land. During the next two years the system will be extended to cover 150,000 acres more. This will increase the total distributing system to a length of 1,200 miles.

The method of obtaining the government land in the new irrigated area will be simple. The charge has been fixed by the Secretary of the Interior at a maximum of \$26 an acre. This sum will not represent the purchase price of the land but a perpetual title to the water. The land itself will be a homestead.

Applications for the land are now being made to the Land Office in Carson City. The water right of \$26 an acre will be payable in ten equal installments, and title will not lapse until two payments have been passed, which will give the homesteader the opportunity of passing over a hard year. The government will charge no interest on deferred payments, but will probably offer an incentive for prompt payments.

FROM WESTERN POINTS

NURSERY CLASSIFICATION.

Freight Schedules Adopted by Railroads East, West and South—Showing Varied Conditions Imposed in Different Sections—These are the Schedules for Which Uniformity is Asked by Nurserymen.

We present herewith the freight classification for nursery stock as established for 1905 by the eastern, western and southern classification committees of the railroads:

EASTERN CLASSIFICATION.

Trees in bulk less than car lots—Not taken.

Trees in bundles, prepaid—Once and a half first class, L. C. L.

Trees in bales, prepaid—First class, L. C. L.

Trees in boxes, prepaid—Second class, L. C. L.

Trees with roots, boxes and tops tied, prepaid—Once and a half first class, L. C. L.

Minimum weight in car lots, 16,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27), prepaid—Fifth class.

Rule 27 refers to shipments in cars 36 feet, 6 inches in length, more or less, and provides that when cars exceeding 36 feet, 6 inches are used the minimum carload weights shall be charged in accordance with the provisions of the above rule as given in the official classification.

WESTERN CLASSIFICATION.

Nursery stock, prepaid or guaranteed, invoice value not exceeding \$5 per 100 lbs., and so receipted for, minimum weight on car lots, not otherwise specified, 20,000 lbs.

Trees and shrubbery packed in straw, loaded on flat cars, will not be accepted unless the portion covered with straw is boxed or covered with canvas.

Trees not otherwise specified and shrubbery:

Boxed when same can be loaded in box or stock cars—Third class.

Boxed when too large to be loaded in box or stock cars—First class.

In bundles, bottoms boxed, tops wrapped in straw, each weighing 100 lbs. or over, loaded in box or stock cars—Third class.

Trees not otherwise specified in bulk, car lots:

Standard car 36 feet, inside measurement, 3 per cent. of 20,000 per foot to be added for each foot in excess of 36 feet, and 3 per cent. to be deducted for each foot less than 36 feet, with a minimum of 91 per cent., all percentages to be based on inside dimensions, fractions of a foot (6 inches or less) to be disregarded.

SOUTHERN CLASSIFICATION.

Trees and shrubbery.

Bailed, prepaid or guaranteed, L. C. L.—first class.

Same, value limited to 3 cents per pound—second class.

Boxed, prepaid or guaranteed, L. C. L.—second class.

Same, value limited to 3 cents per pound—fourth class.

In bales, boxes or in bulk, owner's risk of loss or damage by heating, freezing or improper packing, and to be loaded and unloaded by owners, prepaid or guaranteed, straight or mixed, C. L., minimum weight 20,000 pounds—fourth class.

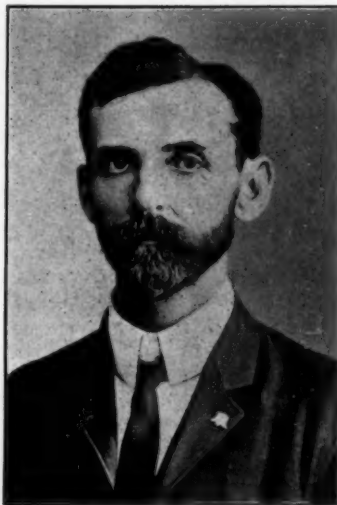
Same, value limited to 3 cents per pound—sixth class.

When a minimum carload weight of 20,000 pounds or less is specified, such minimum will apply when cars of 36 feet in length or less are used, but when longer cars are used minimum carload weights shall be increased.

EDWARD W. KNOX, TEXAS.

Edward W. Knox was born in Brenham, Texas, in 1862. He acquired a love for plants and flowers when a child, while living at old Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Texas, the property of his uncle, the late William Watson who was the pioneer nurseryman of Texas. In 1869 his father, Matthew N. Knox moved with his family to Southwest Texas and settled at San Antonio, where he engaged in the nursery business in 1876.

At the age of 17 years Edward W. Knox went on the road as a traveling fruit tree



EDWARD W. KNOX,

San Antonio, Tex. Vice-President of American Association of Nurserymen for State of Texas.

agent and as such was the pioneer who passed over the great prairies and planted the first orchards on the banks of the Rio Grande river that forms the border of the Mexican Republic. In 1884 he was taken into full partnership with his father forming the firm of M. N. Knox & Son, whose trade now extends over the State of Texas and Republic of Mexico. He is an active member of the Texas Horticultural Society, the Texas Nurserymen's Association, the Business Mens' Club and the Civic Improvement League of San Antonio.

Mr. Knox is the vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen for the State of Texas.

GOVERNMENT STARTS NURSERIES.

As a part of its scientific system for reclaiming the vast arid regions of the West, the United States Bureau of Forestry has recently started five large nurseries for the propagation of trees suitable, principally, to the barren mountain sides surrounding those regions. Thousands of small trees are being planted in these nurseries, later to be transplanted in the more arid regions, where it is hoped through their agency to coax rain where rain is almost unknown.

WESTERN NURSERYMEN.

Wholesale Association Opens Its Membership to All Nurserymen in Good Standing—Secretary Holman Reports Prospect for Heavy Demand for Nursery Stock This Fall—Exceptional Freedom From Pests.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen at Kansas City, on July 15th, the word "Wholesale" was dropped from the name of the association and the membership list was opened to all reputable nurserymen. It is expected that a large increase in membership will result.

A. Brown, Geneva, Neb., presided. Firms represented at the meeting were: Blair & Kaufman, Kansas City; J. S. Butterfield, Lee's Summit; T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas.; Holman & Bente, Leavenworth, Kas.; J. A. Lopeman, Enid, O. T.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kas.; Stark Bros. Nursery and Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo.; Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.; Williams & Bernardin, Parsons, Kas.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas.; J. Wragg & Sons, Wauke, Ia.; Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.; E. Mahler, Plattsburg, Mo.; Marshall Bros., Arlington, Neb.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.

Secretary E. J. Holman, reported an exceptional freedom from San Jose scale, woolly aphis and crown gall pests. He said that the demand for stock this fall would be in excess of what has been expected.

Regarding fruit prospects, Mr. Holman said that plums, pears, peaches and apples will be light. Apples may go as high as 20 per cent.; peaches 10 per cent.; pears 10 per cent.; plums 50 per cent.; grapes 65 to 70 per cent.

CAN SHIP RIPE FRUIT.

Berkeley, Cal., July 15.—G. Harold Powell, the pomological expert sent out to California by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to experiment with citrus and deciduous fruits, with a view to determining how shipping and storing methods might be improved, has completed his work. His tests have been made while co-operating with the State University.

Mr. Powell spent six months in Southern California working on the orange crop with growers and shippers. For the last month he has been in the field of deciduous fruits in this part of the State. He announces that by cooling peaches and pears before they start on the long journey to the East they can be picked when nearly ripe and then land in the East in perfect condition. Heretofore they have been picked when green.

E. W. Crawford exhibited at Fayetteville, Ark., last month a seedless and coreless blackberry, according to a newspaper report. The seedless apple is to have no monopoly.

From careful experiments made by the horticultural department of the Kansas Experiment Station during the past four years it seems that the pruning of fruit, shade and timber trees during the early summer and late spring is more satisfactory and secures better results than pruning done during the dormant season—winter and early spring.

ORNAMENTAL CULTURE

LAND OF THE SKY.

Visit to Biltmore, N. C., the Finest Country Place in America—Nurserymen Who Deal in Ornamentals Should See This Model—Estate was Laid Out by Olmsteads, Architects—\$4,000,000 Expended.

E. F. STEPHENS, NEBRASKA.

From Chattanooga a trip of something more than two hundred miles brings you to Asheville, N. C. This city lies in the country called the "Land of the Sky" from the amount of clear weather during the year and its sunny skies in winter. The "Land of the Sky" is that portion of North Carolina lying between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Iron, Smoky and Unaka ranges of Eastern Tennessee. It is an elevated plateau, the lowest point of which is more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. This country is largely covered with beautiful lakes. It is a health resort for northern people in winter and southern people in summer. This land of mountains and valleys is filled with numerous hotels for health and pleasure seekers. Asheville is in the center of this "Land of the Sky" and is the starting point for excursions in all directions.

Among all these charming trips the visitor should not overlook Biltmore. This estate is the property of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, and comprises the village of Biltmore, Biltmore itself, the private house or chateau, and farms, parks, preserves, nurseries, in fact an entire community in itself. The estate, improved with all that scientific skill and artistic taste backed by unlimited capital can do, is without doubt the finest country place in America.

With a view to educating the taste of the public the grounds are open after 12 o'clock three days in the week. As the writer was provided with a letter of introduction to the Superintendent of the Engineering and the Nursery work of the estate, Mr. C. D. Beadle, he was enabled to visit the estate in the early morning. In care of the Assistant Superintendent, Prof. Frank E. Boynton, we drove over the most attractive portions of the home estate of 9,000 acres. The principal office for the management of the estate is located in the village of Biltmore on the borders of the Swannanoa river. The estate was laid out by the Olmsteads, the great landscape architects, and the village of Biltmore seems to be their idea of what a country village should be. It centers in a village green, on which is a church, in English style of architecture, the walls covered with English ivy. Around the green, and on streets centering in the green, are built the residences, constructed of stone, set back from the streets with a beautiful bit of lawn in front and shrubbery at the sides and rear. The turf is kept closely sheared and everything is in perfect condition. The entire village belongs to the estate, but these residences are for rental at \$10 and \$15 per month.

Large use has been made of the native trees and shrubs of North Carolina. The Halleana, or Japan fragrant honeysuckle has been freely used. This particular honeysuckle blooms the major portion of the summer and its fragrance fills the air. Rhododendrons and kalmias are planted extensively, especially as borders for the driveways.

The public is not invited to the imme-

diately vicinity of the residence and private grounds. The manor house or chateau was begun in 1890 and completed in 1895, at a cost of \$3,000,000. It is reported that \$4,000,000 more were expended in the purchase of the Biltmore estate and the improvements thereon. The chateau is between three and four miles from the village of Biltmore.

Large greenhouses are provided to give suitable care to such plants as require protection during the winter season. The sunken garden with its rock walls seems to have been planned for the purpose of allowing fruit trees to be grown in espalier form along the walls. These walls doubtless absorb heat enough during the day to help guard the fruit during the occasional frosty nights. The shrubbery park is filled with specimens of nearly everything that can be grown in that location. At one time an effort was made to establish an arboretum which should contain about every known plant that could be grown in that climate.

Connected with the estate is an extensive nursery. For many years the nursery was engaged in growing trees, plants and shrubs suited to the development and the adornment of the estate. Now that the home estate is pretty well planted they have a surplus of trees and plants, distinctively ornamental in character, which they are ready to supply to those who desire. The Superintendent gave a word of caution, that those who admire Rhododendrons as seen in their native hills, should not attempt to transplant them into soils containing lime.

Mr. Vanderbilt has also purchased tracts of land aggregating 130,000 acres, mostly in a southwesterly direction from Asheville, extending further back into the mountains and including Mount Pisgah, some 5,000 feet in altitude. This tract of land is mostly virgin forest. It is now under the superintendence of Dr. Herman Von Schenck, formerly connected with St. Louis institutions. In addition to his work of caring for the forest areas of the estate Dr. Von Schenck is at the head of the Biltmore School of Forestry. For a tuition fee of \$200 per annum forestry students are invited to make use of their advantages to learn how to handle large forestry estates; when timber has completed its growth; when and how it should be cut and marketed; how forest areas should best be conserved and cared for to ultimately yield the largest revenue to the owner.

High up in these forests Mr. Vanderbilt maintains a hunters' lodge to which he and his parties of friends resort for an outing in the mountains. Large quantities of grain are scattered through these forests, attracting great numbers of wild turkeys, pheasants and other fowls, and also a considerable number of deer.

While everything about the property has really been conducted without regard to expense the work has been done with such skill and taste that it seems simply an artistic development of nature. The writer feels under great obligation to Superintendent C. D. Beadle and to his assistant, Prof. Frank E. Boynton for the many courtesies rendered and for an interesting collection of the flora of North Carolina sent as a contribution to the herbarium which the daughter of the writer is endeavoring to form.

THE BRYANT HOMESTEAD.

Founded by Arthur, Brother of the Poet William Cullen Bryant, at Princeton, Ill.—Now in the Hands of Lester Bryant, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society—His Orchard.

E. F. STEPHENS, NEBRASKA.

At Princeton, Ill., the writer visited the old Arthur Bryant homestead. This gentleman is a brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. Arthur Bryant, with two of his brothers, located on the outskirts of Princeton among the very earliest settlers in that vicinity. To William Cullen Bryant's love for trees from their artistic side, Arthur added the practical side, the commercial desire to handle trees and grow them for sale as well as for themselves. Hence Arthur Bryant planted a great many varieties of trees, some of them rare and others are now the oldest and largest of their kind to be found in Northern Illinois. Attention was called to a Norway maple with a spread of branches 75 feet across. The Norway maple is even more beautiful in its foliage than its cousin, the sugar or rock maple. This tree is used very freely in the middle and eastern states in parks and avenues.

On the lawn before the house stands a catalpa speciosa about 45 inches in diameter, as large as two men could reach around. The largest and oldest cypress trees seen by the writer were in a grove near by, with pine trees in variety, of large size and with broadly spreading branches. The tulip poplar has also been used, and other varieties too numerous to mention.

LESTER BRYANT'S ORCHARD.

This property has now passed into the hands of a son, Lester Bryant, secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. This gentleman is growing an apple orchard with up-to-date skill and care. It is now the feeling in Northern Illinois that a successful commercial orchard requires study, scientific skill, and painstaking care. The orchards must be sprayed to guard against fungus diseases and codling moth. Mr. Bryant sprays before the trees come into bloom, using the fungicide, Bordeaux mixture, to keep down the apple scab. At this time also some insecticide is used, applying both at the same time. After the trees are out of bloom they are sprayed again; a few days later sprayed a third time as a check on lack of thoroughness, due to rains frequent at this season of the year. Late in July in that latitude they spray again to guard against the second brood of the codling moth. Mr. Bryant is also careful in his cultivation. His success is indicated by the fact that he sold his Jonathan apples in Chicago last December at \$5.50 per barrel, his Ben Davis at \$2.50 per barrel, and there was only one or two per cent. of wormy apples.

The Burham-Hitchings-Pierson Company, 1133 Broadway, New York, have acquired the business interests of the following companies: Lord & Burnham Company, Hitchings & Company and Pierson-Sefton Company. All uncompleted contracts for greenhouse construction made by these companies will be executed by the new company. The active members of the constituent concerns will continue in the management of the new company.

AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD

FOREIGN FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Weather Conditions Have Played Sad Havoc in Orchard and Garden—Cherries a Tremendous Disappointment—Apples and Pears a Third of a Crop—American and Canadian Apple Season Over—Fruit Exchange at Rotterdam—Government Improvement in Fruit Growing in Great Britain.

[SPECIAL COVENT GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE.]

AMERICAN FRUITS Bureau,
Hatton House,
Great Queen St., London, England.

From reports to hand from various parts of the globe I am able to make a forecast as to the possible crops in Britain and on the continent. This country has again maintained its reputation for the vagaries of the climate—usually a subject of jest for our foreign visitors. Winter lingered in the lap of spring. We had sharp frosts in May when there should have been sunshine. The frosts and a long drought played sad havoc in orchard and garden, although some districts were more severely treated than others. Strawberries have been fairly plentiful, although the crop in Kent and Middlesex has suffered seriously. There has been a spell of warm weather lately, and this has brought in the berries with a rush, with low prices to secure a quick clearance. The season will be shorter than usual.

SHORT SMALL FRUIT CROP.

Cherries are a tremendous disappointment. In England they will only be about a fourth of the average crop. This deficiency is being made up with the supplies from France, Holland and Germany, whilst Belgium has about half a crop. Black currants will again be short in England, where the "mite" causes so much destruction. There are better crops on the Continent, where prices are low. Gooseberries are yielding half a crop in Great Britain, with lighter crops in Holland, Belgium and Germany. Plums have been sadly depleted by the unfavorable climatic conditions. There will possibly be from a third to half a crop. It is reported that there is a shortage in Belgium, but Germany is more fortunate. France has a fair crop.

APPLES THIRD OF CROP.

Apples are making a poor show, although some districts are likely to have more than others. Taking the country as a whole it is probable that a third of a crop will be obtained. Germany and Holland will furnish a moderate yield, and Belgium probably half a crop, whilst France has a shortage. Pears will be difficult to find in Britain, whilst in France there will be about half a crop. Holland and Germany it is estimated will have a medium yield, whilst Belgium will have a fair crop, the late varieties being very promising. The reports to hand from Spain give a favorable estimate of the grape crop. Melons are not so promising, and will be dearer than usual. It is not expected that there will be as heavy demand as usual for preserving fruits this year. The makers have large stocks on hand, and the high price of sugar has placed a check on the output.

The American and Canadian apple season is over, and the result seems to be satisfactory on the whole. The Australians and Tasmanians have also done remarkably

well, the fruit generally having arrived in excellent condition. The variety Sturmer Pippin has been particularly popular owing to their excellent keeping properties. The arrival of soft fruit in large consignments has made a marked difference to the apple trade. Heavy supplies are still on hand. Cox's Orange Pippin, which is largely grown in this country, leads the list as regards price, realizing from 16s. to 18s. a case.

FRUIT EXCHANGE AT ROTTERDAM.

A fruit exchange has been established at Rotterdam. Meetings of members of the Rotterdam Association of Fruit and Vegetable Exporters have hitherto been held in that city from September to March. The success of these gatherings has pointed to the advantage which will ensue in having similar meetings during the summer months, when the interest of exporters can be dealt with.

Messrs. W. Idiens & Sons, Ltd., leading fruit merchants of London, have complained of the serious competition the home growers are sustaining from the Dutch fruit pulp preserving houses, and they urge a re-arrangement of our fiscal system to meet this policy of "dumping."

TO IMPROVE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

This week there has been published the report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to consider what steps may be taken to improve the fruit-growing industry. The committee included Mr. George Monro, a large importer of American fruit and other representative men. The committee have found that it is essential that this country should follow the example of America, Canada and other countries in the government doing more to foster the fruit industry. They recommended the establishment of a special branch of the Board of Agriculture to deal with this question, with a bureau for the dissemination of information and an experimental farm. The committee found that whilst the acreage devoted to corn and hops has decreased in recent years, fruit culture has steadily progressed. According to the official statistics the total acreage under orchards in Great Britain in 1904 was 243,008 acres, with 77,947 acres devoted to small fruits. The report contains a number of useful proposals which, if adopted, will tend to aid the fruit trade, particularly those relating to railway rates and the provision of increased market accommodation.

July 5, 1905.

W. H. A.

Approximately 270 acres of pineapples were planted in Hawaii last year, 15 on the Island of Hawaii, 15 on Maui and the balance on the Island of Honolulu, making an aggregate now planted in the group of 420. There are more than 3,000,000 plants. There are four canneries in operation, which will ship 20,000 cases of fruit to San Francisco this year.

GREAT FRUIT CORPORATION.

United Fruit Company Mailed July Dividends to Three Thousand Stockholders—President Preston Goes to Europe to Attend Meeting of Directors of English Branch—Single Cargo of Bananas Nets \$60,000.

President A. W. Preston, of the United Fruit Company, sailed from Boston for Europe last month, to attend the meeting of the directors of the Elder-Fyffes Company which handles the European banana business and in which the United Fruit company holds 50 per cent. of the stock.

For the 1904 year the Elder-Fyffes Co., after charging off all good will and organization expenses, earned 20 per cent. upon its capital stock of £312,500, as compared with 18 per cent. the previous year upon a capital of £250,000, says the Wall Street Journal. Out of these earnings 6 per cent. dividends have been declared the past two years.

For the year just ended, the Elder-Fyffes Co. has done much better than ever before, for its steamship service has been increased by three large refrigerator boats, making a fleet of 14 boats in this foreign service, which have a capacity for handling 85,000 bunches of bananas per week, or between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bunches per annum. One of the recent cargoes from Costa Rica to England 53,000 bunches returned the company a profit of nearly \$60,000, a record cargo, both in point of size and profits.

For the twelve months ended with July the Elder-Fyffes Co. has handled about 3,000,000 bunches of bananas, which fruit has been distributed only in England, Scotland and Wales. The market in Ireland has just been opened, and it is not unlikely that as a result of Mr. Preston's visit arrangements will be made to extend the banana market to Germany and France.

The United Fruit Company mailed dividend checks for the July dividend to a few over 3,000 stockholders. The number of stockholders on the company's books at the time of its formation was 350. Three years ago the number had increased to 1,600. In 1904 the number had increased to 2,400 names, the average number of shares held being 66. The average number of shares held at present by each stockholder is 57.

Marquis Du Maury, of Paris, and Don Pedro Bonell, of Barcelona, Spain, recently visited Joseph Di Giorgio of the Atlantic Fruit Company in Baltimore on their way to Cuba, where they have large banana plantations.

It is reported that the European orange crop will not be more than one-quarter of the normal crop. A Marseilles dealer who usually buys 16,000,000 pounds of oranges will not be able to procure more than 1,000,000 pounds.

"THREE FOR \$1.00" WITHDRAWN.

The publishers of AMERICAN FRUITS have withdrawn the offer of three years' subscription for \$1.00. The subscription price of this journal is 50 cents per year, two years for \$1.00!

Why pay \$1.00 for one year and get less?

NURSERY AND ORCHARD

AMONG THE NURSERYMEN.

E. T. Dickinson, Chateaufort, France, visited Rochester nurserymen last month.

S. W. Foster, H. B. Derr and E. W. Wright are inspecting the 325 nurseries of Illinois.

The new offices of the Peterson Nursery are at 1301 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., visited Western New York nurserymen on an eastern trip last month.

E. P. Bernardin is the successor to Williams & Bernardin, Parsons, Kan., Mr. Williams having retired. The many friends of Mr. Bernardin extend sympathy to him by reason of the death of his wife on June 15th, after an illness of ten months.

Nursery stock exportations during 1903 have been listed as follows: To Alaska, \$270; to Hawaii, \$1,693; to Porto Rico, \$1,318; to the Philippine Islands, \$24. Importations during 1903: From Hawaii, \$104; from Philippine Islands, \$645.

Forty-six carloads, amounting to more than 300,000 fruit trees, were planted in the orchards in the neighborhood of Hotchkiss, Colo., last spring. Nearly all of the shipments were to men from the eastern states who have recently moved to western Colorado for the purpose of fruit raising.

The Fresno Nursery Company, incorporated December 1, 1894, has been reincorporated. The new board of directors and stockholders are as follows: F. H. Wilson, president, 250 shares; Thomas Jacobs, Visalia, vice-president, 100 shares; Morpheus Jacobs, Visalia, 100 shares; Charles A. Chambers, secretary, 49 shares; W. A. Conn, attorney, one share, making a capital stock of \$50,000, fully paid up.

IN THE SOUTH.

A cannery has been built at Adairsville, Ga., at a cost of \$10,000, to handle some of the surplus peaches.

Fruit shipments from Texas points are very heavy. Hundreds of refrigerator cars have been rushed into the state.

Florida reports a heavy crop of pineapples, half a crop of oranges in South Florida and a reduced crop of alligator pears.

During the latter part of June a special train of Pullman coaches conveyed peach packers from Ohio to Fort Valley, Ga.

The Georgia Fruit Packing Company of Hamilton county, Tenn., has been incorporated, with capital of \$125,000, by J. H. Allison, H. M. McCall and others.

E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, has purchased land in Dallas county, Tex., at \$250 per acre to establish a flower farm under a capitalization of \$250,000.

Dewberry growers in Moore county, N. C., with 230 acres, cleared \$23,000 this season, shipping 23,000 crates. The Van Lindley Orchard Company is among the growers.

The "Katy" has broken its former records for handling watermelons out of San Antonio territory. Since the beginning of the shipping season out of this territory, a short time ago, the "Katy" has handled 1080 cars of melons.

F. E. Wolcott, manager of the Chattanooga office of the Fruit Growers' express line, is of the opinion that over 3,000,000 new peach trees were planted in the state of Georgia last fall, and he believes that a still greater number will be put out the coming fall.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Melrose orchard on Moran prairie, near Spokane, Wash., one of the best known in the state, is to be subdivided and sold.

The Sanitary Fruit Company has been incorporated at Red Bluff, Cal., by Henry P. Stice, R. W. Coates and others, with capital of \$100,000.

The Southern California Tropical Land and Fruit Company, of Riverside, Cal., has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000 by Charles L. Edmunds and others.

One thousand cars less of deciduous fruit will be shipped this season from California to Eastern points, is the opinion of J. S. Leeds, manager of the Santa Fe Refrigerator Despatch.

The number of trees and vines planted around Irrigon, Oregon, during the last six months was never approached by any new community in the Northwest. The number of fruit trees alone is over 100,000.

A car of California cherries sold in New York city during May for \$5,342, a record price. The cherries were mostly Black Tartarians and averaged \$2.35 a box. The top prices received, however, ran from \$3 to \$4.25 a box.

Luther Burbank is quoted as saying that he has by crossing evolved a walnut tree that will grow so rapidly that it will soon be abundant for firewood purposes. Cabinet makers are now paying \$250 per thousand feet for walnut.

The California Fruit Growers Association of Los Angeles has been incorporated with capital of \$1,000,000 by Ira A. Lieghley, of Detroit; C. A. Hurst, of San Francisco; J. F. Harris, Jr., of San Jose; James C. Chapman and Charles Elton of Los Angeles.

The shipment up to date is some 600 cars ahead of last year, and the total deciduous fruit shipment from California this year will exceed that of last year by 2,000 cars, says Lieutenant Governor Alden Anderson, manager of the California Fruit distributors. The shipment of deciduous fruit from the state last year approximated 5700 cars. The deciduous shipment this year will approximate 7600 cars.

The first carload of fruit from Vacaville, Cal., this season for the European market left there July 2d. It contained a well selected assortment, including seven varieties of plums. The shippers were the Earl Fruit Company, H. M. Watson and T. Albarda. At Sacramento a train of eight cars was made up. The fruit was destined for London and it was rushed across the continent on almost passenger train time.

San Jose, Cal., horticulturists, after a three-months tour through 23 states from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, reported to the Dried Fruit Promotion Association in San Jose that the largest jobbers in New York, Chicago and Baltimore are compelled to obtain the prune in its natural state and process it themselves in order to guarantee their goods. This report will lead to reforms in methods of drying and packing fruit in California.

IN THE WEST.

Blight is affecting hundreds of acres of pear orchards in Oklahoma.

J. G. McNair, the western peach king, holds forty shares of the new McNair Fruit Association, incorporated in St. Louis; capital \$5,000.

W. S. Kinkade, Sioux Falls, S. D., is developing one of the largest fruit farms in the Northwest, just east of Sioux Falls. Last spring he planted 6,000 trees, making a total of 10,000. He will plant more.

Mr. Whiteside, horticultural inspector of Montana, says that liberal watering of fruit trees just before cold weather sets in will prevent winter-killing.

Southwest Missouri shipments of strawberries this season were as follows: Neosho, 130 cars; Sarcoxie, 115 cars; Monett, 98 cars; Logan, 60 cars; Pierce City, 48 cars; Marionville, 45½ cars; Purdy, 24½ cars; Mount Vernon, 17 cars; Washburna, 16 cars; Anderson, 15 cars; Granby, 14 cars; Butterfield, 8 cars; total, 591 cars.

Members of the congressional committee on irrigation of arid lands recently inspected conditions at El Paso, Texas, where in the Rio Grande project and the Mescal Valley the government is spending \$7,200,000. The party also visited Phoenix, Arizona; California, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Colorado.

Secretary John Craig, of the American Pomological Society, announces that those who wish to exhibit fruits for bronze and silver medal awards at the 29th biennial meeting in Kansas City, postponed from August 8-10, to September 19-21, should send them in care of L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo. Exhibits are not competitive; each is judged upon its merits and if found worthy a medal is awarded.

The Granness-Star Fruit Company, made up of C. G. W. railroad shop men in Oelwein who last year purchased a 310 acre fruit farm in Granness, Arkansas, has contracted to furnish a commission company in Waterloo, Ia., 50 to 60 crates of peaches a day during the season. A number of trees and plants were already on the farm and many were commencing to bear at the time. They now have 6,500 trees, 2,000 of which are bearing.

IN THE EAST.

Central New York reports a promise of a large grape crop. Fruit and foliage never looked healthier.

The proprietors of the Rinehart peach orchards, near Mercersburg, Pa., expect to ship 100 carloads of peaches.

Fruit growers of Highland, N. Y., realized \$100,000 on their strawberries this season. Italians from New York city did the picking.

W. H. Grenell, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., is president and H. C. Kendal, Cleveland, is secretary of the American Seed Trade Association.

There has been a heavy drop in apple orchards of Western New York, due to early frosts and cold rains at the blow period and wet weather throughout June.

Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn., is the new president of the American Association of Park Superintendents. John W. Duncan, Boston, is the secretary.

D. M. Wertz, the peach grower of Quincy, Franklin Co., Pa., says that his orchards will produce an enormous crop of peaches. Fifty hands have been thinning the fruit.

The Joosten Plant, Bulb and Seed Company has been incorporated in New York with a capital stock of \$10,000. G. A. Joosten, a nephew of the late C. H. Joosten, is secretary and treasurer.

C. W. Ward, Queens, N. Y., has been elected president of the American Peony Society for a third term. The next meeting and exhibition of this organization will be held in Boston in 1906.

The Waterville, O., farm of W. W. Farnsworth is regarded as a model farm. Mr. Farnsworth finds that it pays to be a scientific farmer. He is an expert horticulturist, secretary of the Ohio Horticultural Society and a lecturer on fruit topics. His farm includes an 18-acre strawberry patch.

UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

THE GARDEN SPOT OF TEXAS.

The Territory Within a Radius of One Hundred Miles of Dallas Where the Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen Will be Held—Views of the Official Hotel for the Convention, the Building in which the Nurserymen Will Hold Their Sessions and Other Features.

Members of the American Association of Nurserymen and nurserymen and fruit growers generally will be interested in the accompanying facts regarding Dallas, Tex., the convention city for 1906. We take pleasure, also, in presenting views of the official headquarters for the convention, the Imperial Hotel, and the building in which the sessions of the convention will be held.

The present prosperity of Dallas and its prospects for future growth are founded upon its advantageous position to command trade in all the states and territories of the southwest and in some of the Southern States, in consequence of which its business is not subject to violent fluctuations as would be the case were its trade drawn from more restricted territory.

COMPRISES THIRTY-FOUR COUNTIES.

Nevertheless the bulk of the city's business comes from a country within a radius of one hundred miles of Dallas, a territory known as "The Garden Spot of Texas," one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. Within it are comprised thirty-four counties and parts of five counties in Texas, besides a small portion of the Indian Territory. It contains 1,500,000 inhabitants, or 38 per cent of the total population of the State; it has 33 per cent. of the assessed values, 30 per cent. of the railroad mileage, and 60 per cent. of the business houses. It produces half of the cotton crop of Texas; more than half of the crops of wheat, oats, fruits and vegetables; more than one-third of the corn crop and the bulk of the hay crop. While essentially an agricultural region, its mineral production, especially in petroleum, coal, salt and iron, is large. It embraces 426 towns, which in 1900 had more than 100 inhabitants each. Seventeen of these towns had more than 4,000 inhabitants each at that time and all of them have grown materially since then. The jobbing trade of Dallas in 1904, according to the annual trade review of the Dallas News, amounted to \$67,000,000.

LEADS EVERY OTHER POINT.

The city leads every other point in the world in the manufacture and sale of saddlery and harness; it stands first in the world in the sale of cotton ginning machinery, and builds such machinery largely; it stands second to all cities in the world in the sale of farm implements and machinery, Kansas City being first.

In point of capital, deposits and loans, Dallas stands first of Texas cities in banking. It is a reserve center. It is the center of the land loan business in the Southwest.

The United States census of 1900 rates Dallas as the first manufacturing city in Texas, with 373 industries, \$6,897,015 invested; 4,682 employees; using \$6,270,870 of raw material, and turning out \$11,480,499 in products. It is believed that the

census of manufacturing this year will reveal a growth of 25 per cent.

Dallas has scores of fine office buildings, one of them, eight stories in height being the finest in the South. It is the insurance center of the Southwest, and has the largest general insurance agency in the world. It is the home of the State Fair of Texas, an institution which has given nineteen successful annual entertainments, and which has just been placed upon a basis to do still more efficient work.

The city affords splendid educational ad-



IMPERIAL HOTEL, DALLAS, TEX.

Official Hotel for Thirty-first Annual Convention of American Association of Nurserymen, June 13-15, 1906.

vantages. In its public schools are 200 teachers and 10,272 pupils. Fourteen school buildings for white children and five for colored children cost \$500,000, and because of the rapid growth of the city \$250,000 more must be invested in buildings during the next year. The city has thirty-five colleges, academies and private schools, among them medical, musical and business colleges.

The census of 1900 credited the city of Dallas with 42,638 inhabitants, or 5,645 per square mile. Its territorial limits at that time were very narrow. Subsequently several populous areas were annexed. Through these accessions, the natural increase, and the accessions by immigration, the population of the city has been increased to 82,865. Present conditions

justify the expectation that the 150,000 mark will have been reached before the enumeration for the thirteenth United States census.

The Dallas Commercial Club and the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club are doing good work in advertising the advantages of Dallas.

GEORGIA PEACH MOVEMENT.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Up to date there have been 1,155 cars of peaches to move from this immediate section. South Georgia's portion of the fruit crop is about over with, and Middle Georgia is now in the midst of her heaviest movement. North Georgia will begin to ship sometime the latter part of next week.

F. W. HAZLEHURST COMPANY.
Macon, Ga., July 14, 1905.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

About 150 miles east from Corinth we come to Huntsville, Ala., an enterprising, bustling city with some of the largest cotton mills in the South. Other industries help to make this a manufacturing point. Huntsville is also a summer resort for many people from farther south. Excellent hotels are built upon some of the lofty ridges near by, one of them, especially fine, Monte Sano. This is in the elevated hill country of Northern Alabama where the thermometer sometimes runs as low in winter as 12 degrees below zero. The cold wave of 12 degrees below zero in the middle of last February destroyed the peach crop. The cold wave of April 17th, coming after trees were in bloom and fruit had set destroyed the major portion of such fruit crops as had escaped the cold wave of February.

Huntsville is a very prominent nursery point, and some of the largest nursery firms in the United States are engaged in growing trees under the peculiarly favorable conditions as to soil and climate found at Huntsville. The great abundance of colored labor, working at moderate wages, is another factor in the success of the six or eight prominent nurseries at that point.

Huntsville prides itself on the wonderful spring that gushes forth in the middle of the city, within a block of the principal hotels. It is said that this spring flows 50,000,000 gallons of water daily, and it creates at once a broad stream.

E. F. STEPHENS.

July, 1905.

MILLION MELLONS IN ONE TRAIN.

Having the right of way and running with the speed of express trains the Central Railway has been handling dozens of fruit trains daily through Americus, Ga. At this point the trains divide, some going by way of Columbus and Birmingham to the West, others going to the North. A sample train was composed of 25 carloads of watermelons and nine carloads of cantaloupes which made a shipment of nearly a million melons.

A special despatch from Dallas, Texas, states that as a result of a severe hail storm on July 6th, great damage was done to peaches, pears and plums.

GRADING NURSERY STOCK.

**Suggestions by L. A. Berckmans of Georgia—
Plea for a Standard Grade—Misleading
Practice with Pecans—June Budded
Peach Trees—Unnecessary to
Have so Many Grades—Away
With Sixteenths.**

L. A. Berckmans, of the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., sent the following paper on "Grading Nursery Stock" for the West Baden Convention:

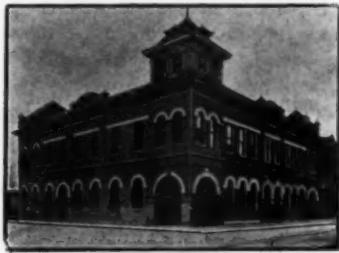
This subject is one of vital importance, and if a uniformity of grade is established it will simplify sales and prevent many misunderstandings and unpleasant correspondence, which are now very frequent between purchaser and seller.

The cotton trade has a standard grade which is known as the "Liverpool Classification," and this is understood by the trade throughout the entire universe. Grain men have also a recognized standard for grading wheat, corn, oats and other grain. But there being in the nursery business so many arbitrary grades, there is of course, no satisfactory basis for the adjustment of claims. By establishing a standard grade of nursery stock we would "know where we are at." I am satisfied that if we will establish a standard grade and caliper, our sales will be increased and hastened. Owing to the many arbitrary grades now in existence it is frequently necessary to ask for samples of nursery stock before orders are placed. Many good orders are lost by the nurseryman's supply of a certain grade being exhausted, and frequently he could fill these orders at a good profit if there was an established standard of grade, but in many cases, fearing to "buy a pig in a poke" he is necessarily obliged to turn down these rush orders. The old axiom "In unity there is strength" holds good in every pursuit, and we nurserymen should recognize this and pull together. A tree to be entitled to the name "first-class," must have a perfect root system, be thrifty, straight and free from disease. The proper point at which trees should be calipered must be established. Some nurserymen caliper at the junction of the bud with the stock, others three or four inches above the point where the bud was inserted. I have also known instances, when some nurserymen desiring to purchase stock, they requested the caliper to be taken twelve inches above the junction of the bud with the stock. In top-worked trees, such as Weeping Mulberry, Catalpa Bungii, Weeping Cherries, etc., the height of stem and caliper of stock should be given. Many nurserymen bud Pecans, Chestnuts, etc., from one to three feet above the ground, but do not state the height at which the buds are inserted. In quoting such stock they give the height from the ground and omit to state that the trees are top-worked, and also fail to give the growth of the bud or graft. I have frequently seen top-worked Pecans where the bud was inserted three feet above the ground and the bud had made a growth of only two to four inches, but such trees were quoted as three to four feet trees. This is misleading and consequently the cause of much annoyance and dissatisfaction between the seller and purchaser.

June-budded peach trees have been the cause of many kicks. In many instances the buds are inserted anywhere from six to twelve inches above the ground but the tree is measured

from the ground. All of these petty annoyances can be eliminated if we can get together and establish a uniformity of grade.

It is not in the province of this paper to suggest a proper grade for all lines of nursery stock. This would make a never end-



TERMINAL BUILDING,

Dallas, Tex. Home of the Dallas Commercial Club, in whose Auditorium the sessions of the Convention of the American Association will be held next June.

ing list. I will be brief and make a few suggestions regarding the most prominent and important items. The sixteenth of an inch should apply only to seedlings and stock for grafting or lining out, such as apples, plums, pears, cherries, roses and shade-tree seedlings. All trees of the regular grades of nursery stock, such as budded and grafted apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, apricots and shade trees, for permanent planting in orchards, streets or parks should be calipered in eighths of an inch. Grafted trees should be calipered three inches above the ground. Budded trees three inches above the junction of bud and stock. This distance should be well above the swelling. It is unnecessary to have so many grades of peaches, apples, pears, etc., for an example some peach trees are graded 7-16 to 9-16, this should be made $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. We see other trees graded 9-16 to 11-16, the difference between this grade and $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ is infinitesimal. We all know how difficult it is to get the stock graded to sixteenths, especially during the rush season. I say, gentlemen, away with sixteenths so far as all of the regular grades of nursery stock as above mentioned are concerned.



WILSON BUILDING—DALLAS, TEX.

The pride of Dallas and the finest office building in the South.

NEW PROCESS LIME.

Advantages of its use in Spraying—Its Fineness Lessens Liability to Clog Nozzles—No Delay for Slacking—Pioneer Orchardist's Experience With Various Kinds of Spraying Compounds.

E. F. STEPHENS, NEBRASKA.

It is our plan to spray the fifth time about the latter days of June or the first of July. This fifth spraying will be applied to winter varieties only; since summer and early autumn varieties will be regarded as fairly safe. We must however guard against the later broods of the codling moth which are so troublesome to the late ripening winter varieties.

In spraying we use a pump geared from the wagon wheel, driving past each row of trees three times. A portion of the time the operator stands on an elevated platform with railing, enabling him to force the spray down into the tree.

In the preparation of Bordeaux we are now for the second season using what is called the New Process Lime manufactured in Ohio and sold by the Field Force Pump Co., Elmira, N.Y. We mention the source from which we procure this New Process Lime because it cannot be distinguished in appearance from air slacked lime which might be furnished by unscrupulous dealers.

The convenience of using New Process Lime lies in its superior fineness and less liability to clog the nozzles, set to such a degree of fineness as shall produce a misty spray. Then it is much easier simply to mix the proper number of pounds of New Process Lime with the water and stir it without having to wait for slacking.

A successful method of making Bordeaux is to dissolve fifty pounds of sulphate of copper in fifty gallons of water. Two-fifths of this solution is sufficient for a 200 gallon tank full. Twenty pounds of New Process Lime is stirred in another barrel. These two separate solutions are then run into the spray tank with 100 gallons of water, making 200 gallons in all.

Fifteen years ago the writer used London Purple, Paris Green and later Green Arsenoid. In 1904 we commenced the use of Disparene. Our success in checking the Codling moth in 1904 was not encouraging. Quite likely the partial lack of success was due to the excessive amount of rain at spraying time. Although it is more expensive than other arsenical poisons, we are again using Disparene because tests in Colorado show that under favorable conditions it is likely to remain on the foliage of the tree longer than other arsenical solutions.

We understand from our Colorado friends that Swift's Arsenate of Lead is a similar preparation, having practically the same characteristics and value. The Bowker Insecticide Company of Boston, Mass., manufacture Disparene. The Merrimac Chemical Co. of the same town also manufacture a compound of practically the same material known by the trade name of Swift's Arsenate of Lead.

Orchardists throughout most apple sections of the United States will pay no higher prices for barrels this year than they did last. Throughout the west comparatively little change in prices can be noted as compared with 1904. In the heavy fruit producing sections in the western part of New York new barrels are selling at 30 to 35 cents each, compared with 32 to 38 cents last season.

AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery and Fruit Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, covering every branch of the industry.

A Business Journal for Business Men.

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Fruits Publishing Company

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RALPH T. OLCOTT

E. J. SEAGER

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Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication, to ensure best location.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery and Fruit Trade are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., August, 1905

FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

American Pomological Society—President, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Ct.; secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

International Apple Shippers Association—President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

National League of Commission Merchants—President, George F. Mead, Boston; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

Northwest Fruit Growers Association—President, E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; secretary, M. Hoffman, La Grande, Ore.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association—President, C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill.; secretary, James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

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Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association—President, Ralph S. Raton, Kentville, N. S.; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.

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Western Fruit Jobbers Association—President, E. M. Ferguson, Duluth, Minn.; secretary, E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Association—President, George W. Holsinger, Argentine, Kan.; secretary, H. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

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National Nut Growers' Association—President, G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Ga.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association of Nurserymen—President, Emory Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Mehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association—President, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Herbert S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; vice-president, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga. Meets annually.

Southwestern Nurserymen's Association—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

Canadian Association of Nurserymen—President, E. D. Smith, Winona; Secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls.

PROGRESS OF THE MONTH.

Events in the fruit trade moved rapidly last month as is the rule during the hot, productive days of July. The shipment of fruit from all sections went on with a rush. Berry seasons came and went in various sections of the country, large crops at good prices in the main being reported. The Georgia peach crop was disappointing in that the number of carloads was smaller than had been estimated and the estimate was considerably under that of last year. At Fort Valley the season was short. Elbertas wound up quickly and arrived in northern markets in poorer condition than usual, due to much rain. Before the middle of the month J. H. Hale had arrived in New York city on his way to his Connecticut orchards from which he expects better returns. Shipments from there are under way. E. Willingham, of Marshallville, Ga., whom the nurserymen of the American Association visited a year ago, estimates that from Middle and South Georgia 1,200 carloads of peaches were shipped.

Judge J. M. Clements and ex-Senator Cockrell, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held sessions in Augusta, Ga., last month to hear testimony regarding private car line matters. Among the witnesses was R. C. Berckmans, of Augusta, the well-known nurseryman and fruit grower, who showed that the shipper is always charged for a minimum of 550 crates to the car, though it is not safe to ship that number, and losses are not adjusted. Sometimes a car will net \$800, said Mr. Berckmans, and again the receipts are not sufficient to pay the freight.

Texas fruit shipments have been going forward at a lively rate, peaches from the Lone Star state arriving in Buffalo early and in fair condition. Stanley H. Watson, of Houston, has been in Kansas City, aiding the Texas melon growers in marketing their crop. He said that Texas is growing 3,000 cars of melons this year and that this was about 500 cars short of the normal crop. The Michigan fruit crop is as promising as ever and Chicago and other markets have been well supplied. Canning factories are well under way. Fruit growers of Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri met last month to discuss exorbitant icing charges and succeeded in obtaining a promise from the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet in that section to hear complaints. One grower said he received \$272 for a car of fruit and paid \$217 to the railroads and refrigerator car company.

Heavy rains affected the fruit crop generally. Cherries especially were a disappointment. Apples promise to be but a part of a crop in many sections. Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, it is estimated, will have 40 per cent. of a crop. There has been a heavy drop in apple orchards of Western New York. Baldwins bloomed light as compared with other varieties, but the latter may not far exceed the former in production.

Our advices from London, Eng., show that there will be curtailment all along the line in fruit crops both in Great Britain and on the Continent. Therefore there should be a sharp demand for American fruit when the choice varieties are shipped.

Secretary A. Warren Patch, of the International Apple Shippers Association has issued a call for the eleventh annual meeting of the association at Put-in-Bay, O., on August 2 to 4, at Hotel Victory. The date

of the annual meetings may be changed from the first Wednesday in August to the first Wednesday in September, to allow time for better crop estimates.

In the nurseries throughout the country work has progressed about as usual. A. Brown, of Geneva, Neb., presided at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen in Kansas City on July 15th. The word "Wholesale" was eliminated from the name of the association and membership was opened to all reputable nurserymen. Prospect of a heavy demand for stock during the coming fall was reported.

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

The finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of charges for transportation of fruit on the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railroads, at its session in Washington last month is of national importance. It shows that results can be obtained by persistent agitation regarding alleged injustice, and it should encourage the members of the American Association of Nurserymen to continue their efforts to secure an adjustment of the classification on nursery stock and to secure a national inspection law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finds in brief as follows:

The respondent railroad companies may provide refrigerator cars by purchase or by lease, and if the latter plan is adopted they may make contracts with one company which exclude the use of cars owned by other companies.

Carriers should, in the opinion of the Commission, be legally compelled to furnish ice for the refrigeration of refrigerator cars used upon their lines, but if it is not part of the obligation of a common carrier to provide such refrigeration, when it does furnish it and at the same time prohibits the shipper from obtaining it from any other source, the charge for refrigeration is part of the total charge for transportation furnished by the carrier, and must be reasonable.

Acting under the contracts the Car Lines Company exacts charges for the refrigeration service which greatly exceed those formerly made to cover the cost of icing by the railroad companies and range from 50 to 150 per cent. above those made prior to the contracts by the Car Lines Company itself. The total cost of transportation to the shipper has been thereby very largely increased.

Held: That the railroad companies, by making these exclusive contracts, in effect impose upon shippers exorbitant charges for the transportation of Michigan fruits to markets in other States in violation of Section One of the Act to regulate commerce.

The argument of the commission appears to be sound in all respects. If it is upheld in the courts where the matter will probably be taken, a great gain has been made by the fruit growers, not only of Michigan where the stand was made, but throughout the country. The commission holds that railroad companies are required at common law to furnish suitable transportation facilities. It follows, therefore, that the railroad companies in this case, proclaiming themselves common carriers of perishable fruit, must provide the necessary refrigerator cars for the traffic.

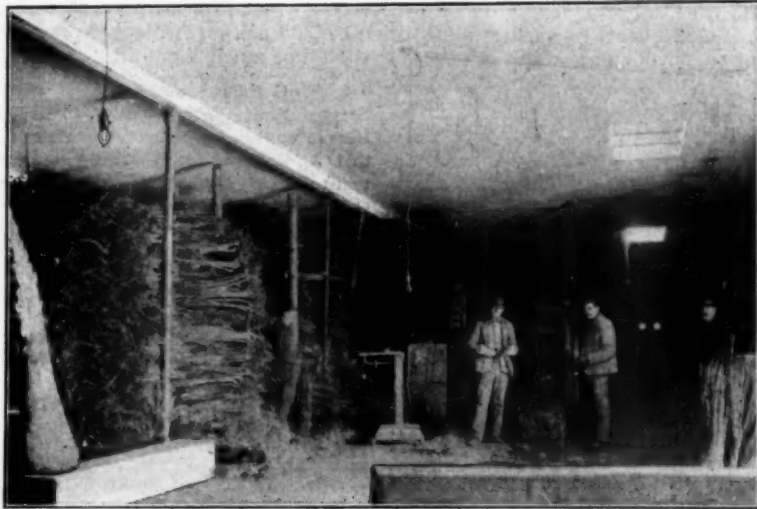
During the transportation the car is, in the opinion of the commission, the property of the railroad company and its measure of responsibility as to the sufficiency of the car is the same whether it obtains the car from a private company by lease or owns it. Under these conditions the carrier is in duty bound to furnish refrigeration and to publish the cost of icing as it does its other rates.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

One of the principal topics discussed at the West Baden convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was freight classification. President Albertson's report on the work of the transportation committee of the Association was one of the most important documents presented at the convention. As a result the question of the engagement of a traffic manager by the Association is under consideration.

President Albertson last month attended the meeting of the western classification committee at Charlevoix, Mich., and presented the claims of the nurserymen. He says that no decision in the matter could be expected before August 1st, as the committee simply hears what is to be said and then determines the matter in executive session at its leisure. Mr. Albertson spent several days in Charlevoix, Petoskey and Mackinaw, with members of his family.

At the meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen, the secretary was directed to send by wire to E. Albertson, Charlevoix, Mich., the following:



INTERIOR VIEW OF PACKING HOUSE
Sarcozie Nurseries, J. B. Wild & Bros., Sarcozie, Mo.

"Resolved: That this association heartily endorse the efforts of the American Association of Nurserymen to secure a reduction of carload minimum on trees, and we urge the adoption by the Western Classification Committee of the schedule prepared by the transportation committee of said association. Messrs. Hill, Stannard and Skinner, committee."

We present in this issue a summary of the nursery freight classification, East, West and South as it stood last month.

JUST COMPARE IT.

If you are interested in the news of the Nursery and Fruit Trade, it will be to your advantage to compare what you are getting in AMERICAN FRUITS with any other similar publication.

There are only two Nursery publications. We established both of them and we know, therefore, whereof we speak.

We promised the first adequate report of the American Association convention at West Baden. We gave it in advance of any other. And it stands yet as the most complete report

of that important gathering of business men that has appeared in print.

Place side by side with AMERICAN FRUITS any publication in its field and compare subject matter, workmanship, quality of paper and general make-up. You can then decide whether you wish to pay more for another publication and get less. Twenty years in the field of daily, weekly and monthly journalism and thirteen years in Nursery and Fruit Trade journalism, is the experience that explains the production of the leading Trade Journal in its field—a record unequaled.

Have you provided for the regular receipt of AMERICAN FRUITS—50 cents per year.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association at Norfolk, Va., August 16th, President H. S. Chase will preside. Papers will be read on "Legislation," by N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; "Co-operation," by Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; "Relation between Nurseryman and Fruit Grower," by Prof. W. M. Scott, Washington, D. C.; "Stop-Back," by W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; "June Buds," by J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; "Transportation," by J. C. Miller, Rome, Ga.; "San Jose Scale," by R. I. Smith, State Entomologist of Virginia.

Luscious grapes, two pounds to the bunch, were shipped last month from the vineyard of W. N. Hull, on the Florida keys. Others are planting vineyards there.

At the meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen at Kansas City last month, J. H. Lopeman discussed "Our New Oklahoma Inspection Laws," F. H. Stannard, "Our Probable Supply of Stock," E. M. Sherman, "What I Learned of Interest to Nurserymen at the West Baden Convention."

H. M. Stringfellow's discussion of the "New Horticulture," a feature of the West Baden and Tyler, Texas conventions, is given at length in the Houston, Tex., Post, several hundred copies of which are still available. Nurserymen and fruit growers will do well to procure this long article and consider its suggestions carefully. Mr. Stringfellow has a way of clinching his arguments with proofs.

CAN YOU AFFORD IT?

If this query should reach the eyes of any nurseryman or fruit grower who is not a regular subscriber to AMERICAN FRUITS, let him consider for a moment whether he can afford to do business without the regular visits of this International Business Journal to his desk.

By the year it will cost him about four cents per month.

Look over this issue and see if it is worth it.

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Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.

Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Publicity—Ralph P. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.

To Edit Report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.

To meet Western freight classification committee at Manitou, Colo.—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

To meet Eastern freight classification committee in New York City—William H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; James McHugh, New York; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

To meet Southern freight classification committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

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COMMERCIAL ORCHARDING

COMMERCIAALLY NEGLECTED.

T. V. Munson Discusses Cause and Remedy for Neglect of Grape Culture—Value of the Fruit of the Vine—Ban By Temperance People a Mistake—Lack of Knowledge of Grape Culture.

At the West Baden convention, T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex., an acknowledged expert on grape growing, read a paper on "The Grape, the Commercially Neglected Fruit, the Cause and Remedy." The first part of his paper, read by his son Will B. Munson, follows:

"While vast orchards of peach and apple are very properly being planted in almost all parts of the country where such fruits thrive at all, the grape is, with the exception of a few isolated regions, almost entirely neglected for commercial planting, in all the great region east of the Rocky Mountains, although there are varieties of grapes of fine commercial qualities which succeed admirably in this region. In France, Spain, Italy and other parts of Southern Europe, where the climate and soil are no more favorable to grape culture than in this country, especially all our southern and middle regions, grape culture leads in extent and profitableness by far all other fruits. True, the free manufacture and use of wines largely accounts for this, yet if we take into account only table and

raisin grapes, they still out-rank any other fruits in South Europe.

"The grape by chemical analysis and practical test far excels all our other fruits in richness and healthfulness of food content; the vine thrives more universally throughout the country, and is much the surest and most prolific cropper, year by year, of any fruit we have, save the blackberry and raspberry; the fruit remains on the vine in commercial condition longer than any other of our fruits, save perhaps, late apples, and carries to distant markets almost as well as apples, better than peaches, as a rule; it is loved by everybody and can be eaten with most beneficial effects several times a day by anyone, even those with weak stomachs; it is perhaps every way the most refined and beautiful of fruits and is of almost infinite variety, in color and flavor; it can easily be converted into staple commercial products, in ready demand at very profitable prices, as fresh grape juice, concentrated must, jellies, raisins and wine, all of which are healthful and temperance begetting. The ban of prohibition against pure grape wines by organized, so-called temperance people, is a mistake, as proven in California and Arkansas and France, where wines are not prohibited, and where grape culture ranks high in extent and profitableness, and where drunkenness from the use of wines is little or seldom known, and the more abundantly a country is devoted to wine-making and using, as in France, the less is drunkenness known, and the pernicious use of distilled beverages is quite unknown. These facts ought to free the most profitable product of the grape—wine—(though not the best) from the ban of prohibition laws. But I did not intend a lecture on temperance, although I greatly love true temperance in all things.

WHY IS IT NEGLECTED?

"With all these good things belonging to the grape, why is it so much neglected in commercial planting? Nearly all the nurseries throughout the country annually grow vast blocks of peach and apple trees, while in few of them will any space be found devoted to grape vines. This is an index of the demand for commercial planting. I will try to answer this question briefly.

"Probably the chief reason is that the people generally who engage in fruit-growing are familiar with the growing of berries and tree fruits, and know little regarding the vine, except as a half-ornamental arbor vine in the yard. In confirmation of this theory, note how every French horticulturist from the grape regions of France, takes to grape growing, when he comes to this country, as naturally as a duck takes to the water. Although he finds himself handicapped by the general failure of French varieties in this country, and the prevailing prohibition laws, yet his inherited love of the vine and its culture compels him to hunt out our best American sorts and plant them, and make his casque of wine for family use, if no more.

"That which deters many is the contemplation of the considerable first cost of establishing a vineyard, the purchase of 500 to 600 vines, per acre, according to vigor of growth of kind planted; the thorough preparation of ground, the trellising

and the expert cultural work required in pruning and training, and the handling of the crop.

"It is greatly handicapped, in most of the states, to the man who would engage in wine-making, by prohibition laws, but outside the wine business, I still hold that grape culture, in all the territory east of the Rockies and south of forty to forty-two degrees latitude in the United States, presents one of the most delightful and profitable fields in the whole round of fruit-growing. There are very successful and profitable varieties now in cultivation well adapted for every region, and the methods of establishing, trellising, pruning and training, harvesting and marketing, are so cheapened and simplified that anyone with little capital and ordinary wit and judgment can readily and profitably engage in the culture of the vine. True, it is, that viticulture is the acme of the horticultural art, when carried on in its best state, and for this reason, it affords one with artistic tastes, greater pleasure perhaps than any other branch of fruit culture, and hence should be much more fostered than it is."

J. B. Garman, superintendent of the Lithia Springs Fruit Co., Austell, Ga., having 16,000 trees in cultivation, writes to AMERICAN FRUITS that April frosts killed nearly all the fruit, but that trees are growing finely. The Austell Fruit Growers' Association represents 42,000 bearing trees.

The Oakland Nurseries

Offer for
Fall and Spring Shipment

The finest lot of 2 and 3 yr. Apple grown. A good assortment of Peach and Plum. California Privet, all sizes. Plenty of Shrubbery, including Berberry Thunbergii at a special price in large lots.

C. R. BURR, Prop., Manchester, Conn.

4,000,000 Peach Trees

Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries
June Buds a Specialty No agents traveled, but sell direct at wholesale prices. Absolutely free from disease and true to name. Write for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We guarantee our stock to be true to name. Largest Peach Nursery in the world. Address,
J. C. HALE, Winchester, Tenn.

Wanted To purchase small place in good locality and with soil well adapted for growing nursery stock.

Address S. Care of
American Fruits Publishing Co.,
16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Olinger's Dibler and Transplanter

The only dibler ever made for resetting, transplanting, fertilizing with dry or liquid. Also used as lawn weeder, taking out small roots or worming tobacco or otherwise; also at kitchen or hearth for hot coals or other purposes. Price 50c by express or mail.

Dealer, send for circular.

J. OLINGER & CO., 200 W. 44th St., N. Y.

I am pleased to fill orders on demand for **Sphagnum Moss**, well dried, No. 1 quality put up to please customer in small or large wire bales, loosely or tightly pressed, also put up in burlap bales, or in bulk.

Remember it is to your interest to get our prices before buying. We can refer to a number of our old customers who will gladly recommend us as shipping a No. 1 quality, and the driest that can be purchased. I positively will not be undersold by any responsible dealer.

I also have to offer Cranberry Plants, Spruce Yard Trees, White Pine and Norway Pine.

JAMES HANCOCK, City Point, Wis.

Colored FRUIT PLATES

For Nurserymen

Colored LABELS

For Fruit Shippers

**ROCHESTER
LITHOGRAPHING CO.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



WRAGG TREES

We pay Freight. Send for our handsome catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. We deal direct. No agents. Our prices are lowest. Our Mr. M. J. Wragg is an expert landscape gardener and his services are available for our customers.

M. J. Wragg Nursery Co., 300 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia



Veneered Tree Protectors

10 x 20 inches.

75c. per 100. \$5 per 1000.

Send for descriptive circular and testimonials. Carry them in stock for your customers. Large surplus of Nursery stock. Send for Surplus List.

HART PIONEER NURSERIES,

Box 25, FORT SCOTT, KANS.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

THE SARCOXIE NURSERIES.

From One-Third of an Acre to Four Hundred and Twenty Acres in Three Decades—Gold Medal on Ornamentals and Silver Medal on Fruits at St. Louis Exposition—Pioneers in Storage Methods.

An enterprise which had a small beginning but which has grown to immense proportions and now has a national reputation is the Sarcoxie nurseries at Sarcoxie, Mo., six miles north of Wentworth. This institution has 420 acres and is one of the most complete and finely equipped nurseries in the United States.

In 1875 this nursery was started with about one-third of an acre devoted to its purposes. The men who started the undertaking and who have built it up to such a splendid point are the present owners, James B., Henry N. and Frank H. Wild.

As an evidence of excellence the Sarcoxie Nurseries were awarded a Gold Medal in group 108 on their ornamental trees, and a Silver Medal on fruits at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The promoters and owners of the Sarcoxie Nurseries have built up a reputation for fairness during past years that is generally recognized by their patrons.

Much confusion arises from propagating apples originating in other states and selling under a new name. They call to mind some of the very old varieties of apples sent out under new names, yet the old variety, Sweet Bough, went out as a new

variety under the name of Early Sweetheart, Lawver as Delaware Red Winter, Early Pennock as Rainbow, Minkler as Nero, and within recent years some Arkansas varieties have met a similar fate; Collins, or Collins Red as Champion; Oliver as Senator, Beach as Apple of Commerce (Richardson Red and Lady Pippin); Reagan (Ark.) as Black Ben Davis. See Bulletins 49 and 60 of the Ark. Agricultural Experiment Station for the correct names of Arkansas varieties. The Sarcoxie Nurseries have always insisted that the credit go where it rightfully belongs.

It is quite likely that the stretch of land occupied by Wild Bros. in their nursery business is one of the prettiest and most highly improved in the whole country. Besides their fruit trees of all kinds they handle evergreens, all classes of shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants and peonies.

The business of the nursery is conducted



HENRY N. WILD,

Horticulturist. Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, Mo.

in a brick office building 16 by 22 feet, which has both local and long distance telephone connections. There is also a brick packing house and storage building 60 by 120 feet in size used for storing trees for winter and early spring shipments. From 40 to 50 men are employed and as many as 125 have been on the pay-roll at one time. Many of the forty acre divisions have shelter houses and wells for the accommodation of the men. A system of water works is maintained for the packing house and evergreen shed.

The Wild Bros. are pioneers of the process of storing trees without packing them in moss, excelsior or shingle tow. This process consists of regulating the temperature in the storage building to a certain point where the evaporation is lessened as much as possible and the possibility of mold and mildew is thereby decreased.

Immediately joining the nurseries, in Newton Co., Mo., are 57 acres of dewberries owned by the Sarcoxie Nurseries on which the lease expires this season. If the lease is not renewed it will be offered for sale, or re-leased.—MINER AND MECHANIC, Neosho, Mo.

Among the Bristol hills, the most widely known fruit district in Indiana there is promise of the most abundant peach crop in the last decade.

Ex-Mayor John M. Good of Springfield, O., Charles T. Ridgley and E. S. Houck have returned from Rich, Miss., where their United States Nursery Company has thousands of roses in bloom.

Harry A. Larkins, representing Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, during a recent visit to Minneapolis, reported that twig blight is causing much damage to the apple trees of the Northwest.

A carload of 1904 Russet apples from Albion, N. Y., was received by C. H. Weaver & Company, Chicago commission house during the second week of July and sold readily at \$3.75 to \$4 per barrel.

Many crates of huckleberries come down from the coal regions through Lebanon, Pa., to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The United States Express Company's local employees have handled large lots of the berries every day.

Had all the shipments of strawberries from Bridgeville, Del., this season been made at one time it would have taken a train three miles long to have carried them away. The railroad records show that over 3,500,000 quarts were shipped. The pickers received over \$52,500 and the crate manufacturers \$26,000.

An Ohio crop bulletin of July 18th says: "There has been no improvement in the condition of apples, plums or pears. Peaches are dropping considerably, and the crop is very variable. Blackberries are yielding well. The conditions have been more favorable for grapes in Ottawa county, but there is much decay reported throughout southern counties."

Currant Cuttings

We offer for fall delivery a fine lot of cuttings 6 to 8 inches long of the following varieties: Pomona, Wilder, Red Cross, White Grape, White Dutch, London Market, Fays, Cherry, Versailles, North Star, Victoria and Red Dutch, also 400,000 Gooseberry Cuttings, Houghton, Downing, Pearl, Smiths and Red Jackets.

25,000 Orange Quince Cuttings, 300,000 Grape Cuttings, 50,000 Carolina Poplar Cuttings, 100,000 California Privet Cuttings

With our usual large supply of

"Every Thing in Small Fruits"

Splendid stock of Rhubarb from seed and divided roots. Asparagus, Horse-Radish, Holts Sage, etc.

Please let us quote our prices.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

BOX-STRAPS

Light Gauge—Soft, Strong, Cheap, Convenient.

A wire nail can be driven through it without previous punching.

Any Lengths up to 63 inches.

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Growers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers of General Nursery Stock

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New strawberry, The ALMO, the most productive berry introduced. Large, dark red berries with a strong, robust plant. Send for free catalogue of all varieties. No order too large.

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Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES, IND.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

FALL 1905 CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY

Apple, 2 and 3 year; Cherry, 2 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up; Cherry, 1 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up, 4 to 5 feet, extra fine; Cherry, 1 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Plum, European and Japan, 1 to 2 year; Standard Pear, 1, 2 and 3 year; Peach, Apricot and Quince; Roses budded on own roots; Carolina Poplar, Sycamore and other Shade Trees; Good Assortment of Shrubs.

Personal Inspection Invited

Correspondence Solicited

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SPECIALTIES:

Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum
Apple Seedlings, Apple Grafts

Send list of wants and get our prices.

Pioneer Nurseries Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

OFFER FOR FALL 1905

**PEACH, PEAR, APPLE AND
PLUM IN CAR-LOAD LOTS**

We equalize freight rates with Eastern points.

IN CENTRAL STATES

SPRAYING AT VINCENNES.

Practical Results of Robert Simpson's Methods Which Form Basis for State University Bulletin—Messrs. Reed and Simpson Extensive Growers of Cherry Trees for Wholesale Nursery Trade—Use of Cow Peas.

R. F. STEPHENS, NEBRASKA.

At Vincennes, Ind., the writer called on H. M. Simpson & Sons, orchardists and nurserymen. These gentlemen have an apple orchard of 165 acres. Robert Simpson, the second son, devotes himself to the care of the apple orchard. His method of arranging storage and mixing tanks for spraying materials is so original and practical that the University of Illinois has made a blue print of the work and will in due time issue a bulletin describing Mr. Simpson's methods. Briefly: a gasoline engine each night pumps 6000 barrels of water into the upper tank. This flows into lower tanks, one for sulphate of copper and one for lime. Agitators thoroughly mix the contents of each tank, and then in proper proportions streams run from the lime tank and the sulphate of copper tank into a lower tank, mixing as they flow together. This tank also has an agitator, and from this tank the spray wagons are supplied.

Mr. Simpson uses a gasoline engine on each spray wagon and by his methods has been able to reduce the force needed prop-

erly to spray his orchard of 165 acres from 15 men to six men. His success in growing good fruit is indicated by the fact that last autumn the firm sold their Ben Davis, both first and second grades, at an average of \$2.45 and \$2.50 per barrel. The fruit was practically free from fungus diseases and from the work of the codling moth.

GROWING CHERRY TREES.

These gentlemen, and also W. C. Reed, are very extensively engaged in growing cherry trees for the wholesale nursery trade. On the fertile soils found about Vincennes, and with the aid of cow peas, grown to give additional fertility, coupled with frequent spraying with Bordeaux, they find themselves able to keep the foliage of the cherry orchards and also that of the cherry trees in nursery row free from the shot hole fungus so detrimental and destructive to the cherry during wet seasons. They feel themselves



FRANK H. WILD,
General Manager Sarcosie Nurseries, Sarcosie, Mo.

able to make practical application of the line of work developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Under their conditions they are able to secure a very good stand in nursery row and to retain such perfect foliage on their yearling blocks as shall grow many of the trees the first season to the height of 4 to 5 feet, and to a caliper of three-quarters of an inch. The writer measured leaves on the Montgomery cherry that were six inches in length, exclusive of the stem.

Under their careful and effective methods of spraying, cherry orchards 18 years of age are in perfectly healthy, vigorous condition, bearing a very heavy crop of fruit. The foliage in their apple orchards was in especially healthy condition and the orchard trees were well laden with fruit.

ILLINOIS SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The next meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to be held at Champaign, December 12th to 15th, 1905, will be the fiftieth, and preparations are in progress to make this a notable event in its history. It was early decided to make history and biography and the development and progress of different lines of horticultural work important in the program, and at a recent meeting of the Executive Board the several topics were finally decided on and the history of the society from its formation up to the present time, and the bio-

graphy of its pioneer members, the history and development of fruit growing, of ornamental horticulture, vegetable gardening, marketing, transportation and utilization of fruits, and the combating of insect and fungus pests will all be treated by persons who are especially fitted for the subjects assigned them.

Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of as many of the older members of the society as possible and it is proposed to have a special 'Pioneer' badge for them and to devote some period during the meeting to reminiscences. An enjoyable feature will be the banquet to which one evening will be devoted.

The secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., will be pleased to hear from such of the older members as may be living in other states or who have not recently been connected with the society. The co-operation of all persons who have at any time been interested in the horticultural work of the state is invited, and kindred societies in other states are requested to send delegates and it is hoped that neighboring states especially will send large delegations.

J. Wragg & Sons Co., Waukegan, Ia., write to AMERICAN FRUITS: "We have decided after a trip through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, that Iowa is surely a favored location this year for nursery stock, as we find that by comparison our stock went through the winter better than at any other point. In fact, we had no loss whatever; and the season being so favorable, our stock is in the finest condition it has ever been."

Peach Seed

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURALS

We are now ready to make prices on this year's crop which promises to be fair as to quantity and excellent in quality.

Only genuine naturals. We do not handle California seed, Smocks or promiscuous lots. They should be used for fuel and we are not in the coal business.

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J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
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Hardie Spray Pumps Make perfect Fruit

You don't have to take our word for it, read what The French Nursery of Clyde, O., says about their HARDIE SPRAY PUMP:

"The spraying outfit we purchased of you has given us the very best satisfaction. Anyone in need of a spray pump makes no mistake when they buy the Hardie."

The French Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

Send today for our free book on spray-

ing, complete formulas and valuable information on how to make your orchard pay.

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105 Mechanics St.

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Consulting Agriculturist and Horticulturist

Examinations made of soils, locations and surroundings of Country Homes. Information given on modern methods of soil improvement, selection, planting and care of fruit, ornamental and forest trees. Address,

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APPLE TREES and APPLE SEEDLINGS

American Plum Trees

Black and Honey Locust
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Large, Medium and Small **Shade Trees**

Grades and prices right. If interested write for prices and varieties.

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300,000 California Privet, 300,000, 2 year Asparagus Roots, 10,000 Rhubarb Roots. Grown Right, Graded Right and Sold Right.

Send me your list. Prices and stock will please you.

C. A. BENNETT

ROBBINSVILLE, N. J.

DOMINION OF CANADA

CANADIAN FRUIT.

Of Twenty Million Barrels of Apples Produced in the Dominion only Two Million are Exported—Exports Should Reach Ten Million Barrels and Net \$5,000,000 to Canadian Orchardists—Debate in Commons.

The apple orchards are giving signs of unusual abundance, and the predominating characteristic of nearly every variety of Canadian fruit is surpassing richness.

It was a timely debate, says the Ottawa Press that arose in the House of Commons June 27th, on the subject of cold and cool storage with special regard to more extended fruit shipments.

There can be no doubt that a deplorable waste of apples that can be profitably marketed takes place in the St. Lawrence Valley every year. Our fruit shipments for the English market are increasing season after season, but the quantity of fruit that is allowed to rest in the orchards of the less enterprising or less intelligent producer is almost incredible. Rather than accept the low price which the fruit commands in Montreal, farmers will allow it to perish.

What is really wanted is efficient co-operative organization for collection and export—such organization as exists in many of

the provinces of old France for the purpose of concentration and transportation to British markets.

In the House, Mr. Armstrong in calling attention to the cold storage facilities for fruit shipment, pointed out that the apple crop of the country averages twenty million barrels, of which only two millions were exported whereas there ought to be at least ten millions which at the moderate estimate of 50 cents per barrel would represent five million dollars distributed among the fruit growers of the country. What Mr. Armstrong sought to accomplish by a resolution which he submitted as the House was being moved into committee of supply, was an extension of the cold storage facilities to fruit shipped with the object of developing traffic. But as the Minister of Agriculture pointed out, cooled air storage is always available for fruit and answers the purpose well, while the cold storage chambers are utilized for dairy products.

The matter will, however, as it always does engage the attention of the Department of Agriculture, but it is not in the transportation and shipment facilities that the weak spot lies, but in getting the fruit from the orchards. In other words how can people be helped, who show little disposition to help themselves?

M. C. Lyons of Nacogdoches, Texas, superintendent of the Mally Orchard Company, which has in cultivation 800 acres, on which there are 100,000 peach trees says that the company is contemplating taking up 3,000 additional acres for peach and other small fruit culture.

T. F. Gafford, the peach king of Hopkins county, Texas, estimates that he will gather 10,000 bushels of Elbertas from his orchard this season. The entire crop has been sold to a commission firm in Cleveland, Ohio.

Large orchards in Eastern Michigan are being developed by Chicago and Milwaukee capital.

The fruit distillery which is being erected by Alexander Brothers, of New Amsterdam, Ind., at Mauckport, on the Ohio river below New Albany, will, when completed, be the largest fruit distillery in Southern Indiana.

The Texas Railroad Commission at Austin, has turned down the application of the fruit and truck growers for an order to furnish free transportation for one man with each shipment of a carload or more of fruit or truck. Commissioners Storey and Mayfield signed the order. Commissioner Colquitt dissenting, believing that the petition should have been granted.

W. L. La Follette, the fruit king of Snake river, Washington, who has 250 acres in orchard at Wawawai, had about 10,000 boxes of cherries this year. Mr. La Follette shipped in car load lots to points as far east as New York. It is estimated that his cherries will average him 50 cents per box (containing ten pounds) net, at the orchard, or about \$5,000 for his cherry crop. He employs 50 men and 30 girls in his orchards and packing houses.

When writing to advertisers, please mention AMERICAN FRUITS.

Apple, Pear and Forest Tree Seedlings

When in need consult your interests by consulting our prices. We grow many other items for the trade.

J. A. GAGE, BEATRICE, NEB.

CANADIAN NURSERYMEN.

Association Formed For Advancement of Nursery Business in the Dominion—E. D. Smith, of Winona, President—C. C. R. Morden of Niagara Falls, Secretary—A Step in the Right Direction.

Nurserymen of Canada met at the Savoy hotel, Niagara Falls, June 26th, and organized an association for the advancement of the nursery business in Canada. These officers were elected: President, E. D. Smith, Winona; vice-presidents, E. Hirsee, Woodstock, W. C. Reid, Belleville; secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls; treasurer, L. W. E. Carpenter, Winona; executive committee, the officers and W. E. Wellington, Toronto; E. C. Morris and Charles Fisher, Fonthill; L. J. Hall, St. Catharines.

Alexander McNeill, fruit expert of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, returned on July 4th from a trip to British Columbia. He says that in the Benchlands and in the valleys of the Pacific province the fruit men are reaping a rich harvest. Ontario will have to look to its laurels if it desires to get a fair share of the fruit business in the Western provinces. British Columbia men know how to pack to advantage, and one of their number, Mr. Boies, of Vernon, is coming east towards the end of August to impart the most up-to-date methods of packing to the fruit growers of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. McNeill measured 12 inches on one limb and counted 127 fully ripened cherries upon it.

Gold Medal on their Exhibit at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. B. WILD & BROTHERS SARCOXIE, MO.

Our Specialties for Fall 1905

5,000,000 Apple Scions, leading sorts. Buds in season, of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Apricot, etc.

APPLE—One, two and three-year, largely of Ben Davis, Gano, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, etc., including all Arkansas new introductions under their original names.

PEACH—Largely Elberta, Salway, Slappy, Niagara and Banner, Champion, Mamie Ross, etc.

PLUM—Wild Goose, Abundance, Burbank, etc. Good Supply of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses.

Wanted—Lowest price on 15,000 each Pearl, and Houghton Gooseberry, one and two year.

Fredonia **Grape Vines** Known the Grown. World Over

We offer standard varieties Grapes and Currants for fall or spring delivery strong grade warranted trees, also light grades and cuttings for lining out. All orders large or small cared for in a substantial manner. Send list for prices.

FOSTER & GRIFFITH
Fredonia, N. Y.

"The best that money, location and experience can produce."

CANNEDY TREES

Are the best that can be grown. You can get no better, no matter what you pay. A complete line for Fall delivery. Write for prices. Salesmen wanted. Nurseries at Carrollton and Jerseyville.

JOHN A. CANNEDY, Carrollton, Ill.

West Michigan Trees

Are "bred for bearing." That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, bearing trees. It also insures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—913 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. We sell direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated catalogue free.

West Michigan Nurseries, Box 67, Benton Harbor, Mich.

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Old Dominion Nurseries

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Offer for

**FALL 1905 and SPRING 1906
SPECIALTIES**

PEACH TREES

Grown from North Carolina and Tennessee Natural Peach Pits

California Privet

Fine Plants One and Two Years Old

Natural Peach Pits Crop 1905 and General Line of Shrubs and Ornamental Stocks.

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Graves Peach

An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

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PHENOMENAL
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BERRIES

Gray's Gardena Dewberries, Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb, Carolina Poplars, Walnuts, Grape Vines. Also complete line of NURSERY STOCK.

CHICO NURSERY CO., Chico, Cal.

One Year Cherry Trees

Let us send you our circular telling all about the best Cherry Trees on earth. You must see a sample to be convinced. Everyone who received any from us in 1904 pronounced our one year trees the best by far they had ever seen. We also have PEACH and a general line of NURSERY STOCK. Get our prices before you buy elsewhere.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
Vincennes, Ind.

Apple Seedling

Grown on new Land.
Clean and Healthy.
Well Graded.

Japan Pear Seedling

Mahaleb Seedling

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Forest Tree Seedling

*Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa,
American Elm, Soft Maple, Osage, Rus-
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Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, Shade Trees

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Apple Trees

Cherry, Plum, Peach,
Kieffer Pear, 1 Year

Flowering Shrubs and Vines, etc.

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P. Sebire & Sons and F. James & Sons Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

Offer a general assortment of **Fruit Tree Stocks**, such as Apple, Pear, Myrabolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, **Small Evergreens**, **Forest Trees** **Ornamental Shrubs**, **Roses**, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

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PEACH SEED

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Seedlings. Write for special low prices.

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Geo. H. Whiting Nurseries

A general stock of **Hardy Northwestern Varieties** that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my **Free Descriptive Catalogue**. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in **South Dakota**. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

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"I Sell While Others Yell"

WHAT?

Grape Vines and Grape Cuttings

AT IT 15 YEARS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. E. SCHIFFERLI Fredonia, N. Y.

New Market Nurseries

TAYLOR PERRY, Jr., Prop.

All kinds of

Tree and Shrub Seedlings, Vines, Etc.

At Lowest Wholesale Prices. Price List Free.

NEW MARKET NURSERIES, New Market, Ala.

EVOLUTION OF IMPORTING.

In his paper on the evolution of importing nursery stocks, at the West Baden convention James McHutchison of New York, showed that in 1866 Thomas Meehan, Philadelphia, was offering Mahaleb cherry stocks at \$16 per 1000, Mazzard at \$18, Anger's quince, 2-year pear stocks, Myrobolan plum and Paradise apple at \$25. There was no duty to pay; no age or nursery measurement was given. Mr. McHutchison continued:

In the year 1896 importations of nursery stock to the United States from France only amounted to \$9,000. In 1897 it had increased to \$12,000, but in 1898 it had increased to \$100,000. (That was the first year I went out selling stocks, gentlemen.) In 1899 the figure went up to \$123,000; the next year \$60,000; the next \$236,000; in 1902, \$204,000; in 1903, \$261,000, and in 1904, last year, \$284,000.

That means a considerably larger increase in the number of stocks imported than these figures show, because the tendency of prices is always downward. One hundred dollars buys a larger number of stocks at the present time than it did in the past. For season 1905, the amount will prob-



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS.
Embellishment won Gold Medal for J. B. Wild & Bros.,
Sarcocoe, Mo.

ably only reach \$200,000, owing to the lower prices of stock this season. Furthermore these figures do not include importation into Canada.

It will surprise many of the nurserymen here present to know that more nursery stock is imported to America from Holland than from any other country. Our Western men may find that hard to believe, because most of the French fruit stocks go westward from New York, while most of the Holland stock stays in the East.

Here are some more statistics showing the value of importations from the different countries during the year 1904. I will give round numbers so as not to tire you: From Holland, \$644,000; France, \$284,000; Belgium, \$224,000; Germany, \$111,000; United Kingdom, \$96,000; Japan, \$69,000.

It should be noted that these figures include bulbs, as no separate figures are available for plants only. Bermuda, Cuba and Porto Rico also send stock here, but nothing that is used largely by nurserymen. Raffia comes from Madagascar, and is the understrippings from palm leaves, the name of the palm being *Raffia arabica*, hence the name raffia.

We Offer PEAR, PEACH, PLUM and APPLE

Wholesale and Retail. All leading varieties; good grade and packing.
Write us, phone us, come and see us.

IRVING JAQUAY CO., Buchanan, Michigan

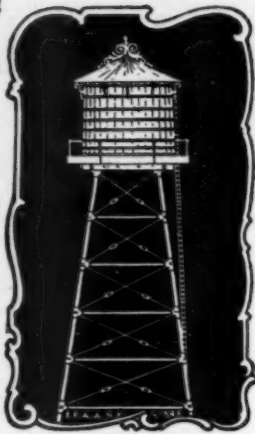
ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND RELIABLE

Ask Your Friends
NO POINT IS
TOO REMOTE

Caldwell Tanks and Towers

for Florists and Gardeners are so built as to be shipped at the minimum freight charge. After arrival any intelligent mechanic can erect one from the plans and directions furnished.

W. E. CALDWELL CO., Louisville, Ky.



WILLIS NURSERIES

Ottawa, Kans.

Offer to the trade for the Fall of 1905 and Spring of 1906 a large stock of

Choice 2 Year Apple, also a fine lot of Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

We also have a large assortment of **GENERAL NURSERY STOCK** and **SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE** and **ORDERS**.

The season has so far been favorable and the stock at this time promises to be unusually fine.

The Wolverine Nurseries PAW PAW, MICH.

Will name you low prices on all kinds of Fruits and Ornamentals, Grape Vines, etc.

Get our prices before buying. G. E. PRATER, Jr., Prop



LARGEST PEACH TREE

Growers in the South

Write for our new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of general Nursery Stock.

Chattanooga Nurseries

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co. PHONETON, O.

Our specialties are **Peach**, **Cherry** and **Plum**.
Also large supply of general nursery stock.

N. H. ALBAUGH, Pres. A. N. & O. Co.

I HAVE TO OFFER

A No. 1 grade of dry Sphagnum Moss, baled in small or large wire bales, loose or tight, also in burlap bales. I aim to put it up to the customer's satisfaction and guarantee a No. 1 grade well dried, not partly dried and sold for dry moss, as all purchasers know is often the case. No. 1 grade, \$13.75; No. 2, \$12.50; No. 3, not so well dried, \$11.00 per ton. It is to your interest to write me for I am prepared to give your orders immediate attention.

MRS. ADA HANCOCK, City Point, Wis.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

44 pages 9 x 12 inches; 22 colored plates showing in natural colors 216 varieties of Fruit, with concise description, including season of ripening of each; 64 half-tone views of Nurseries, Orchards, Packing Houses, etc. Send 50 cts. and we will send the book post-paid, and Rebate Ticket permitting return of book by mail within 60 days and we refund 50 cts. Or, mail within 1 year, Rebate Ticket with \$12 order for nursery stock and we credit \$1.00 in part payment on order and you keep the book free. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

FREE—STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo., Atlantic, Iowa, Fayetteville, Ark.

When writing to advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

JULY FRUIT OFFERINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.

New York, July 8.—The newest thing the markets offer this week is delicious juicy tart apples; not California or Oregon apples, but what the dealers call native fruit. They come from Delaware and Maryland, and are selling for 20 cents a quart. Another of the new fruits is the Antwerp red raspberry, delicious in flavor and unusually large. Boxes sell from 18 to 20 cents. The first of the Lawton blackberries are also in. They are the largest blackberries that grow and are almost seedless. They sell from 14 to 16 cents a box. Peaches are much finer and more plentiful than last week. Those from Georgia are selling from 50 to 70 cents a basket, according to their size and condition.

California cantaloupes, raised from the Rocky Ford seed are more abundant, better and cheaper than last week. They are selling for \$2 a dozen. There are some unusually fine Cuban pineapples in market at 35 cents each; also fine Cuban red bananas at from 70 cents to \$1 a dozen. Alligator pears, which are so delicious in salads, are also among the Cuban fruits in this week. They are \$1.50 a dozen.

In novelties, the latest thing to arrive is Paradise nuts, which come from South America and make a most delicious salad mixed with grapefruit. They are 40 cents a pound.

OBITUARY.

David S. Grimes, pioneer horticulturist of Colorado, died June 28th in Denver, aged 77 years. Mr. Grimes was born in Leesburg, Va., in 1828. He went out to Colorado with the Greeley Colony in 1871. Seven years later he moved to Denver and settled on the land where he afterward built up a large fruit, ornamental and shade tree nursery. Many of the oldest orchards of the state were stocked by him. He established a profitable business, shipping native seeds to nurseries and for public parks and landscape gardening on large estates in Europe. His knowledge of the fauna and flora of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region was noted, and he had correspondence with men of Europe and America in this line of research. Since 1892 his son, William H. Grimes, has conducted the business.

N. H. ALBAUGH, Ft. Valley, Ga.—“I was very much pleased with your July number; I think it is a fine piece of workmanship generally, as well as being filled with interesting news about nurserymen.”

E. F. STEPHENS, Crete, Neb.—“On account of having made an extended trip in late May and early June among Eastern and Southern nurserymen, I did not think it wise to take time to attend the convention. While wondering where I could get the best reports of what was done at the convention, this afternoon's mail brought in your journal for July. I see it is filled with a very complete report of the meeting at West Baden. You have a surprisingly full report of the meeting, certainly very valuable to each and every one of us who was not there. Count on us as a subscriber for many years to come.”

WHEELOCK & CLARK

FREDONIA, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES and CURRANT PLANTS

A SPECIALTY

Correspondence Solicited

In addition to our usual heavy stock of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Apricot, Shade and Nut Trees, we offer for delivery Fall 1905

1 and 2 Year Cherry and 1 Year Budded Apple

IN LARGE AMOUNTS AND GOOD ASSORTMENT

CEDAR HILL NURSERY AND ORCHARD COMPANY - Winchester, Tenn.
J. W. SHADOW, Proprietor



Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries

Established 1872.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Wholesale Prices to Nurserymen and Orchardists.

SPECIALTIES: Peaches, Pears, Budded and Grafted Pecans, Plums,

Cherries, Roses and Magnolias.

The Pioneer Nursery at Huntsville, having the largest acreage of any nursery in the United States. Reputation the highest for well grown trees true to name. References from Nurserymen and Orchardists everywhere. Nothing sold at retail. Prices will not be given nor orders accepted for less than 300 trees. Catalogues describing the best market varieties and explaining our terms upon application.

Address W. F. HEIKES, MANAGER, Huntsville, Ala.

NURSERYMEN ATTENTION!

Now is the time to consider the question of procuring your supply of Labels for the coming season. ORDER EARLY and avoid the rush and the not uncommon delays in transit.

Benjamin Chase, 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.

GRAPE

All Old and New Varieties
Immense stock warranted true Quality
unsurpassed. A fine stock of CAMPBELL'S
EARLY. An extra fine stock and full as-
sortment of varieties of CURRANTS and
GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT
CUTTING PLANTS. Catalogue and Price
List Free. Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.

NURSERY, MO.
(Near St. Louis)

Growers of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

280 Acres

Fine lot of Apple, 1 and 2 year, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Small Fruits coming on for Fall 1905 and Spring 1906. Also a full line of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, (H. F. Everblooming, Climbing, etc. all on own roots), Hardy Perennials, etc. Grand Prize awarded our display of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

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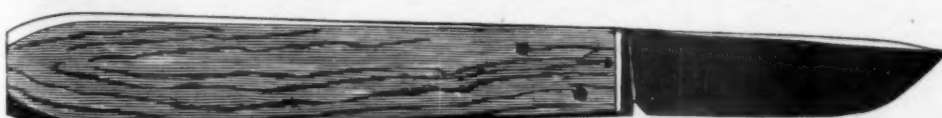
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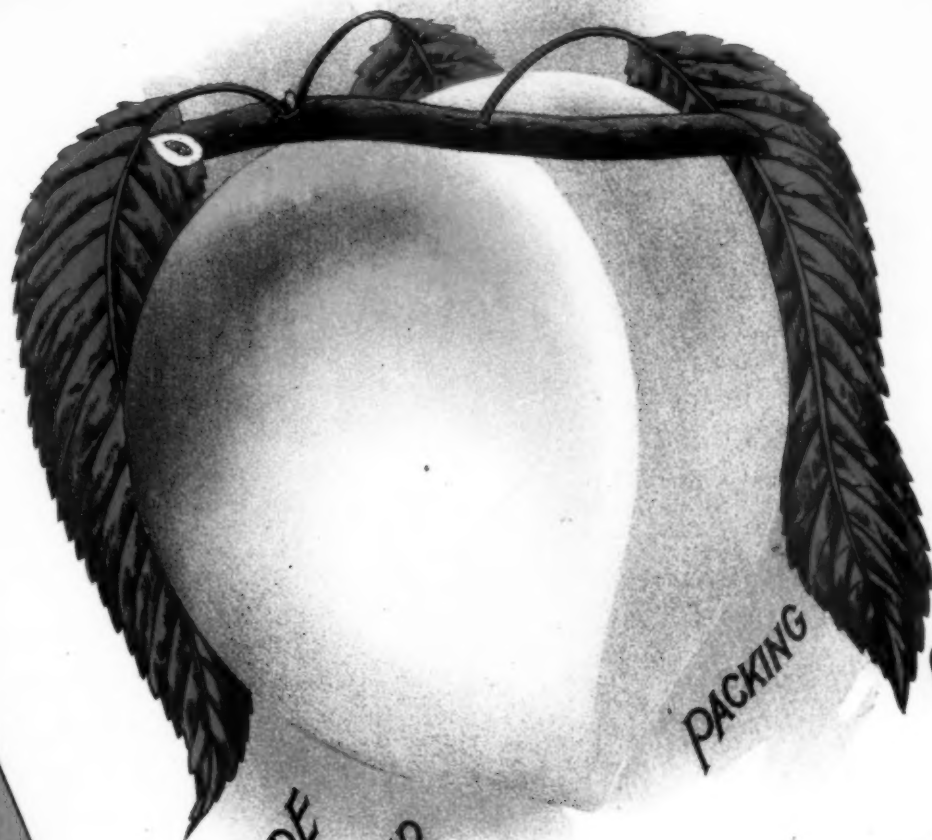
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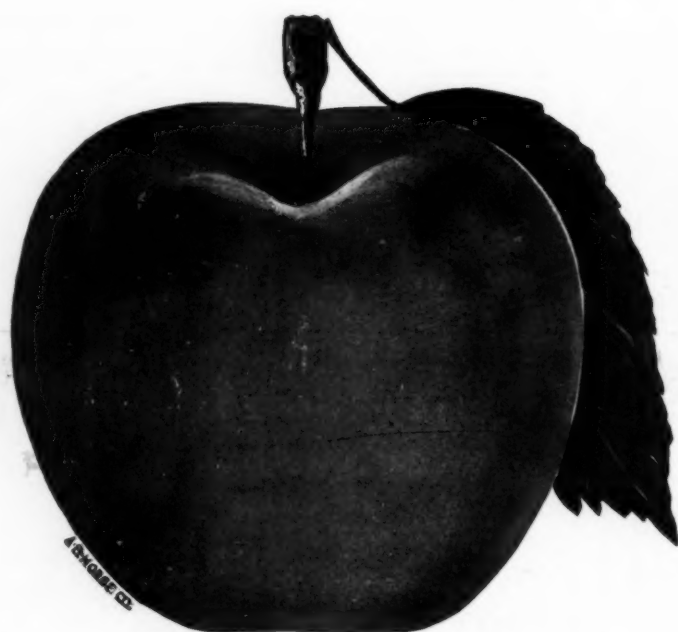
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8 to 10 feet

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8 to 10 feet

Carolina Poplars,
8 to 10 feet

Lombardy Poplars,
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